

THE DAILY BEE.

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LABOR DAY: Labor day will be duly celebrated in Omaha as it should be. ANOTHER injunction stops public work. If the seven judges do not take a vacation and leave the city there will be very little grading, paving and curbing done this season.

IOWA and Ohio republicans have an advantage in the present campaign not hitherto always on their side. There is absolute harmony within the ranks. Nebraska can go into the contest in the same good fighting trim.

A MAJORITY of 42,000 against him in his last campaign in Virginia has discouraged General William Mahone, and that is the reason why he advises the Virginia republican lamb to lie down inside the Virginia democratic lion.

JERRY SIMPSON'S squeal over the difference in cost of transportation between a porker and himself from Kansas City to Chicago has been the rounds of the paragraphs of the press so often that it should be retired. Jerry is a one-term congressman and this utterance of his should be a one-term incident.

THE elevator capacity of Minneapolis is 17,000,000 bushels, that of Duluth 22,000,000 bushels. These figures are an intimation of what is needed in this city for grain storage. Omaha is the natural center of a far more productive and extensive grain growing region than Minneapolis. We need elevators and must have them.

MR. U. S. HALL of Missouri has been deposed from the leadership of the state alliance because of his opposition to the third party sub-treasury scheme. This may be disappointing but it will in nowise interfere with Mr. Hall's little bow for the democratic nomination for governor. He has a very large following among Missouri farmers.

GENERAL MILES is opposed to the scheme of placing the national militia under the control of the War department. The general wants the regular army increased in the regular way. The National guards have too many men to each commissioned officer to suit regular army precedents, and their absorption into the national military establishment would suit no officers.

SENATOR KYLE of South Dakota has had the good sense to say nothing in the late calamity campaign. While Puffer, Simpson and Mrs. Lease have been trying to destroy the credit of Kansas the South Dakota alliance senator has been quietly at home studying economics and reading the newspapers to fit himself for his seat in the senate. Senator Kyle promises to be at the worst no disgrace to South Dakota.

IOWA farmers and republicans have too much sense to allow the democrats to lead them by temperance agitation into their scheme for stealing the state. The Iowa campaign is now being fought. If democracy wins it means that the legislative districts will be gerrymandered to elect a democratic successor to Senator Wilson; the congressional districts will be gerrymandered to secure democratic congressmen and the district electoral scheme of Michigan will be carried out to steal a few electoral votes. In the Iowa campaign there is a good deal at stake for the honest voter.

ALLIANCE men in the south are not all peaceable. Dr. McAllister charged Dr. McCune with official corruption specifying the Georgia senatorial election as one occasion where he sold out Pat Calhoun for \$2,000 and referred to the Texas Alliance exchange which he robbed of \$30,000. Dr. McCune is the editor of the alliance organ at Washington and he was able not only to escape conviction by his associates but succeeded in having his accuser kicked out of the alliance. Dr. McAllister then resorted to violence, and there is now an alliance editor down in Mississippi with a bandaged head. The brethren may yet settle their difficulty with pistols. There is really more excitement in the democratic alliance of the south than in the independent order of the north.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

There is an aggressive spirit being shown by the republicans of Kansas which carries the promise that the party will retrieve what it lost last year, and gives assurance that Kansas can be depended upon to give her electoral vote next year for the republican presidential candidate. The great crops of the state, assuring a measure of prosperity to the farmers beyond the highest they have realized for a number of years, are having a most favorable influence for the republican cause. When people are blessed with the conditions which bring prosperity they are not easily induced to accept the vagaries and wild expedients of demagogues. It is only when there is depression and the outlook appears hopeless that the advocates of a fiat currency and of sub-treasury schemes are enabled to secure supporters. The farmer whose acres have yielded bountifully and who is able to see his way clear to obtaining what he needs and wiping out a part or all of the obligations that have been a source of anxiety and a burden to him, will not favor a proposition to debase and depreciate the currency of the country. Such a farmer will want to receive in exchange for his grain all honest dollars, one in all respects as good as any dollar, and if he can put it away for future use he wants to be sure that whenever he shall find it necessary to use it, he will still be as good as any dollar. The prosperous farmer wants a sound and stable currency and not a fluctuating medium of exchange, or one that is constantly liable to depreciation. He must give a full bushel of grain when a bushel is called for, and he wants a full dollar and not a token that is made to represent a dollar, but is really worth eighty cents or less.

The Kansas farmers who, because of a period of depression and hardship, drifted away from the republican party to support the absurd and impracticable schemes of Peffer and Simpson, are doubtless beginning to see the mistake they made. They cannot be blind to the fact that the reckless legislation proposed by the men they sent to the last legislature was almost as damaging to Kansas as the crop failure of last year. They know that but for a republican senate, which stood as a bulwark in defense of the integrity of the people of Kansas, some of this legislation would have been adopted, and in that event even the great crops of the present year would not have saved the state from disaster. Understanding these things it is reasonably to be expected that many of the farmers who mistakenly identified themselves with the new political movement will return to the republican party. There are some with whom the demagogue cry for more money will continue to be effective, and these will remain with the new party, but the number of such will doubtless be found when the election returns are counted to have materially declined from that of a year ago. It would be a reproach to the intelligence of the farmers of Kansas if it were otherwise.

The resolutions adopted by the republican league of Kansas, at its meeting last Wednesday, have the right ring. They are earnest, strong and unequivocal, and upon such a platform the republicans of that state can make a vigorous and successful fight.

PRESIDENTIAL JOURNEYING.

President Harrison remarked in one of his late speeches that he hoped no American citizen will ever begrudge the president of the United States the refreshment which comes from occasional visits through the country. He may have been moved to say this by the criticism of his journeying which recently appeared in a New York newspaper, in which was quoted a letter of Jefferson when he was president, declining an invitation to visit Vermont and expressing the opinion that the chief magistrate of the nation ought to remain at the seat of government, where there is always a demand for his presence. President Jefferson stated that he found no time to spare from his duties, and the labors of the executive office were not so great then as now.

Thomas Jefferson was a very remarkable man, and in no respect was he more distinguished than for a high sense of duty. He was extremely careful in his intercourse with the people not to do anything that would have the appearance of self-seeking. He kept aloof from the people lest it might seem that he was endeavoring to work up popularity. He was an unpretentious man, instinctively hostile to pomp and parade. All this was commendable, but it is quite possible to admire the character of Jefferson and at the same time approve the course of President Harrison in visiting among the people and making himself acquainted with the country. This was a comparatively insignificant country, speaking of material conditions, when Jefferson was president. The population of the seventeen states was less than 6,000,000, the industry of the people was wholly agricultural, and in all respects the union of the Jefferson era was to the union of today as the infant to the matured man. Besides, in those days traveling was a laborious task, and not a pleasure as now. It would have been a toilsome journey for Jefferson from Washington to Bennington, Vt., occupying several days in an uncomfortable coach, whereas now the trip is made in a few hours without the least discomfort. We venture to think that with all his regard for duty and his care to avoid the appearance of seeking popularity, if Jefferson had had the facilities to travel which the people of today have he would have gone about a great deal more than he did. But traveling in his day was done only when absolutely necessary, because it was a task attended by more or less hardship.

Ninety years ago it was not important either to president or people that they should personally know each other. It is important now. No man who does not know the country from personal observation, and who has not mingled with the people widely, is fully qualified to acceptably fill the presidential office. Such a man might fail-

fully execute the laws, but the chief magistrate is something more than a machine to carry out the will of congress. He is required to suggest legislation and to advise congress regarding the public needs, and the more thorough his acquaintance with the country and the people the better qualified a president will be to recommend and counsel wisely. It is well to encourage respect for the opinions and methods of the founders of the republic. For the most part they are a safe guide. But the changed conditions make it not simply expedient, but absolutely necessary to adopt different methods. President Harrison is far better equipped for the duties of his office for having made a trip through a portion of the south and west and for his visit to Vermont, and if this is so the people ought to get some benefit from it. His last trip gave him an opportunity to say some things which are of great value. Meanwhile the business of the government has gone on and the country is in all respects just as well off as if the president had remained continuously in Washington.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Each citizen of Omaha should make it his habit to run out to South Omaha every few weeks. It is a pleasant drive or ride in the cars or motor and it is encouragement of the most practical character. South Omaha is a phenomenon which the average citizen does not appreciate. She is a surprise to herself and to her most enthusiastic inhabitant. To the resident of the mother metropolis whose business seldom takes him there, a visit is a revelation. The great industries which have grown up as if by magic and the large population which has gathered about them are merely suggestions of what the future has in store for this Nebraska stock market and packing center. South Omaha is as certain to be the second stock market of the union as the years are to roll into eternity. Nothing but the grossest mismanagement of the most unlikely character can prevent this. Her place is fixed by an almost unalterable fate and the great packing houses of which we are now so proud and the well appointed yards which now attract stock from all the great western states will in ten years be surpassed by but one other center in the union, and that one is Chicago. It is not impossible that Omaha may eventually outstrip even Chicago in certain lines of the stock industry. We do not half understand the advantages of nature, enterprise and the development of our country are bringing us. It is an inspiration for the future to visit South Omaha and reflect upon the growth of that suburb in seven years and then attempt to forecast her assured future and its importance to this city.

OMAHA RESOURCES IN THE SOIL.

Land in the vicinity of Omaha is worth from \$50 to \$1,500 an acre. It is of course too valuable for corn and small grain. It must not on this account go uncultivated, however, and naturally its owners turn to other products. The BEE has frequently adverted to the profits of truck gardening and fruit growing in these columns and its position upon this subject has been criticized somewhat because in a bounteous season like the present the market gardener finds the demand unequal to the supply. This is, however, no proof that truck farming, if properly conducted, is not a promising resource. Aside from the possibilities of export to the mining camps of the west there are reasons in the bounteous yield which makes the supply greater than the demand, for the establishment here of canning, pickling, preserving and drying establishments, which would not only provide for large exports, but supply the local market in the winter and give employment to working people. It is a curious fact that in the face of this abundance and with the knowledge that four years out of every five the fertile soil of Douglas county brings certain and prolific crops there are no institutions to speak of for utilizing these resources, and the grocers of Omaha import for winter consumption the very products for which to waste here in the summer and autumn. Land worth \$1000 per acre must yield \$150 per acre to be profitable. In ordinary crops this is impossible. In garden products it will frequently fall short if no attempt be made to cure them for times of greater demand.

THE BEE has a hobby which it hopes to ride until there is no longer any necessity for riding it, and that is the development of home industries. It includes an auxiliary hobby which is briefly stated in the old maxim, "patronize home industry." It does not therefore hesitate to urge from day to day the importance of increasing the number of factories and swelling the trade of those already established. In this connection it is proper to invite attention to Mr. A. W. Fullriede's experiment in sugar beet raising on his farm west of the city. The land devoted to the experiment is worth \$1,000 an acre. The sugar beet yield promised at this time will pay interest upon the assumed value of the land. It does more. It proves that the soil hereabouts is adapted to sugar beet growing and adds an unanswerable argument in favor of the BEE's pet scheme for a large beet sugar factory and refinery in Omaha.

GENERAL MAHONE'S advice to republicans to make no fight in Virginia next year leads to the belief that the doctory little Virginia readjuster is afoot and not above-back and brings to mind ex-Governor Lee's well told story. A colored man appeared at heaven's gate and rapped for admission. "Who's there," said St. Peter. "Elijah Swayback, a witch in Virginia, sah," said the applicant. "Please, open the gate." "Are you a foot or a hossback, Elijah," St. Peter's afoot, Massa Peter," said the anxious darkey. "Then you can't come in here," answered St. Peter, as he slammed the pearly gates in the old man's face. Elijah turned homeward disconsolate, and half way down Paradise hill he met General Mahone enroute to heaven. The good old man told him it was no use to try to get in unless he went up astride a horse. General Mahone, with that

quick adaptation to circumstances which made him a governor and a senator, hit immediately upon a scheme for circumventing the gatekeeper and he said: "Elijah, git down yo' hands and knees and I'll git on yo' back and we'll go in together. I'll play you for a hoss." Elijah was anxious for admission to the beautiful city and readily assented. Approaching the gate General Mahone rapped with the utmost assurance, "Who's there?" grieved his knock. "General William Mahone, the greatest man in Virginia," said he. "Are you a foot or a hossback?" "I'm in the saddle a-hossback," was the response and the negro chuckled at the delightful prospect of two Virginians landing beyond the portals. His pleasure was too previous, however, for St. Peter's voice sounded almost icy as he answering opened the door and said: "All right, general. Hitch yo' hoss on the outside and come right in."

THE good people of Boston have entered upon another Indian reform. They propose to ask congress to establish a system of courts and a code of laws for the Indian reservations of the country. Already there is a system of courts and a code of rules for punishing offenses. It is doubtful if the erudite people of the Hub can devise anything better adapted to the situation as it exists. The chief trouble is that a misdemeanor punished by an Indian court is still punishable in the white man's court in the adjacent state and the white man's court sometimes runs counter to that of the Indian. All that is needed is to make it impossible than an Indian may be twice tried for the same offense.

CHIEF GRAIN INSPECTOR BLANCHARD may not be a shrewd speculator in grain, but he has good hard sense and that is worth a great deal. He has selected a competent deputy and is anxious to perform his duties efficiently. The severe criticisms passed upon him by a member of the State Board of Transportation were not merited by anything which he has so far occurred since he was appointed. THE BEE thinks Mr. Blanchard should be given a chance at least to show his ability for the work to which he is assigned. His efforts should not be discredited without proper justification.

A NON-PARTISAN judicial ticket with the names of all but two of the present district judges is under discussion in legal circles. Instead of the two democrats who are to be dropped, according to this programme, a new democratic Richmond is suggested and an independent with republican antecedents. If the scheme is carried out the district bench would have three republican, three democratic and one independent judge, provided always and of course, that in these changeable times none of the gentlemen desert the old parties before election.

SAMUEL C. POMEROY, who died yesterday in Massachusetts, was at one time a prominent figure in national affairs. He was satyrized by his name-sake of the Laclede Democrat and is best known by his nickname, Starvation C. Pomeroiy. In his last fight for election to the United States senate he became involved in an unsavory scandal which resulted disastrously to his reputation and retired him permanently from official life and influence.

PERHAPS it is proper to suggest to the District Bar association that it should take the people into its confidence this fall before finally selecting the district judges. There is a smoldering fire in the ashes of public sentiment which once in a while blazes up timidly with the idea that the voters and taxpayers ought to be consulted at least once in four years in this matter of district judges.

GOVERNOR THAYER is old enough and able enough fully to apprehend his duty and this makes it the more surprising that he does nothing in the Hastings asylum matter. The governor must not presume too much upon the patience of the people. The state conventions occur in a few weeks and the chief executive is inviting a mild roast at the hands of both parties by his inexcusable delay.

MR. THOMAS L. KIMBALL'S letter relative to the union depot is clear cut and candid if not reassuring. The question naturally arises, however, what is the use of dismissing the injunction suits if the two great corporations forming the depot company have no funds with which to complete the structure.

THE people of Nebraska will watch with interest the proceedings in court next week brought to test the constitutionality of the eight-hour law. If it be constitutional the business interests of the state must adapt themselves to the situation.

CITIZENS of Omaha are forced to admire the nerve of the Metropolitan Street Railway company, if nothing else, in view of its former experience, and the other interesting subjects which the coming election will present to the public.

SHOULD the attorney general sustain Auditor Benton in his refusal to register the refunding bonds, the county commissioners of Douglas county will find it very much more difficult to explain the disposition of the sinking fund.

THE question of veracity between County Commissioner Berlin and Attorney Frank Hampton is of far less importance than the question of fact upon which the injunction suit was founded.

PRESIDENT HARRISON made a happy hit in his speech, saying he favored "a dollar worth 100 cents every day in the year."

THE Alliance Polder Factory. Headquarters of the farmers' alliance in Washington, in an old family mansion that dates back to the beginning of the century, is a busy place these days. The building is packed with campaign papers and pamphlets and has become a veritable storehouse of alliance wisdom. The editorial rooms in the top story form an ideal reproduction of a country newspaper office. They are a favorite rendezvous of the people's party prophets, who

hit back in the wooden arm chairs and chew straws while they discuss political economy and watch the editors bending over their desks making copy to proselyte voters. For it is here that the reading matter for most of the local alliance journals all over the country is prepared.

A Thrifty Governor.

Governor Boies of Iowa, who is the democratic candidate for re-election to his present office, announced that Iowa farmers raised corn at a loss of \$8 an acre. Governor Boies is a lawyer, but owns several farms which he acquired by foreclosing the mortgages on them. He rents out these farms, requiring renters to "properly prepare for and plant at least one-half of the tillable land to corn." In payment for the land he requires the renter to pay him "thirteen and one-third bushels of the soundest corn raised by him each year of said term, for each acre planted to corn." It will be observed that the governor requires his tenants to plant the cereal which he claims is raised at a loss.

The Best of Its Kind.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 26.—THE BEE Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb.: Gentlemen.—We are in receipt of the ten copies of THE BEE Supplement together with a bill of 50 cents for the same. Herewith we hand you draft for \$1.00. Please send us ten more of the same copies. We think this by far the best of its kind that has ever been issued in the state. If the cities of Nebraska would spend more money advertising the resources of the state in general, we think the results would be much more satisfactory than for each city and town to do so. The inquiries made by eastern investors is not, "How large is your city?" but, "What are your resources to support it?" STILL BROS.

Has Heard of Omaha, Anyway.

Hon. R. G. Evans, member of the National Republican committee from Minnesota, is in receipt of a large circular letter from THE OMAHA BEE, telling him what a splendid place Omaha would be for the national convention, and asking him if he will not favor Omaha when it comes to selecting a place for the next convention. Even if Mr. Evans was not a Minnesotan and not a Minnesopolitan he would not be likely to go on record with a favorable answer to such a question, but Mr. Evans knows of a much better place than Omaha and a place much better equipped for such an undertaking. He will not vote for Omaha.

A Fearless Battle Cry.

Major McKinley has opened the Ohio campaign by a speech that recalls the grand notes which the great and fearless Senator Morton was accustomed to sound: "Others no doubt in it, no fear."

It is a complete defense of the policy of the republican party, but by the very completeness of its defense it is a defiance to the enemy.

The Universal Complaint.

The more that is learned as to the Park Place disaster the more clearly it appears that our system of building inspection and supervision is in need of radical revision.

Good Taste and Good Sense.

Harrison's speeches are models of good taste and good sense for the imitation of all future presidents.

PASSING EVENTS.

A jag and a bicycle are soon parted. Late pictures of the combination governor and senator of New York represent his thought done as a rolling protest against hair restoratives.

Judge: Waiter (deferentially)—Soup, sir? Fuddled waiter (ferociously)—No, sir! leading me!

Detroit Free Press: Judge—The jury has convicted you of murder in the first degree. Have you anything to say why your sentence should not be pronounced upon you?

Prisoner—Most certainly I have, your honor. In the first place, I have always been conscientiously opposed to capital punishment, and after all these years I'll be hanged if I assent to it.

He (boldly)—I have an idea that I would like to kiss you. She—Then papa was mistaken. He (boldly)—How mistaken? She—He said he didn't think you ever had a good idea in your head.

MAID OF ERIN.

Now rooms on the beach the proud exile of Erin. While they spray on her thin suit boots heavy and chill. And the mill hand, stunning bath garment. Her muscular form doth abundantly fill. She never met a sign for her Erin, mavourneen. But cries in loud gayer: "Hivins! What a beauty!" To be "strollin' down here 'mong the doods by the ocean." A "rollin' roll" all year by the hot kitchen range.

Yankoo Blady: Fannie—I wonder what makes Harry stare at me so much? Minnie—I've heard him say that he's a lover of works of art.

Excuse for badness. You laugh because I'm bald. Well, what of that? Where my dear old mother used to pat my head on the head, and say, "Well done! And so you see, where hair was now there's thin."

Epoch: "What I like about Charlie," said Ethel, "is his kindness to animals. Why, last week when he took me to the menagerie he gave a whole penny to one of the elephants."

She was a real estate dealer's daughter. With eyes of heavenly blue. And nobody ever loved her. So the maid I determined to woo.

We often together went roaming along by the side of the sea. And I asked her one eye in the gloaming if her heart's young affections were free.

And her kindness I'll never forget, sir. For she said to me, "I'll never shall cease. For she answered: 'My heart is to let, sir. And on a perpetual lease.'"

A madman has been discovered in the Pennsylvania mountains. He is probably a summer boarder who rang for a pitcher of ice-water.

Boston Transcript: Man wants but little here below, and it's little he gets below the bubbles in his glass of beer.

Boston Bulletin: A western farmer recently thrashed 1,200 bushels of wheat and two tractors in one day.

Yonker's Gazette: It isn't every ossified man that's bonafide.

PERFECTING THE RULES.

Measures Being Taken to Begin the Inspection of Grain.

NUMBER OF WEIGHERS APPOINTED.

State Board Officials Working Harmoniously on the Subject of the Warehouse Law—Horrible Fate of a Child.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The State Board of Transportation met again this morning, Chief Inspector Blanchard having finally put in an appearance and officially informed the members of the board that he had chosen R. P. Thompson as his assistant. Mr. Blanchard handed in a communication asking that Thompson be appointed "supervising" inspector. The members of the board called his attention to the fact that there was no such office and asked if he did not mean "assistant" inspector.

Blanchard scratched his head and said that he believed he did. The appointment of Thompson as assistant was then confirmed. In consideration of the fact that the work of inspection would all be done by the assistant the board decided to raise his salary from \$1,200 to \$1,500. A motion was made to put and unanimously carried.

Chief Inspector Blanchard presented the following: The Omaha Elevator company and the Fowler Elevator company have applied to me for the services of weighers for their elevators. I would recommend that they be granted and put under the supervision of the inspector. The board agreed to the request and the appointment justifies the establishment of the weigher service under a state weighmaster.

Auditor Benton believes that the board has authority to take any action in this matter. A long discussion followed, which ended in all the members agreeing that they could not consider such a suggestion, as they had nothing to do with private warehouses until they had undergone the requirements of the law concerning the warehouse for which the law was made. Mr. Blanchard evidently did not like the appointment of Mr. Taylor as chief weighmaster yesterday by the board and presented a motion that H. S. Brewster to do the work. The board let Mr. Blanchard understand that he had nothing to do with the weighing department and that the board was responsible for the appointment made there.

Mr. Taylor qualified as weighmaster with the following assistants: A. W. Folsch, H. C. McClay, H. C. McArthur, C. W. Lyman, C. A. Atkinson, J. W. Winger.

HEAD CUT OPEN.

Careless or malicious shooting caused a serious accident today on the farm of Herman Schmidt, about a mile and a half east of Havelock. While Otto Schmidt, the 17-year-old son of Mr. Schmidt, was driving a team attached to a mowing machine some unknown persons fired a shotgun apparently at the boy as some of the shot struck the team and caused the machine to start. Mr. Schmidt, who was driving the machine, was thrown from the machine and his head cut open. The father of the lad heard the commotion and rushed out. The boy was carried to the house and medical assistance secured. His head is terribly cut, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. The mule has been killed.

COUNTY OFFICIALS AT LOGGERSHEADS.

There is music in the air and it is being furnished by the county commissioners and County Clerk Howe. The matter of the same is that under the old law the county clerk was allowed 4 cents for tabulation of each description of property in the county tax list. Last year the amount was \$1,000. Lancaster county is now governed by the law which specifies that counties having over 100,000 acres should have no allowance for such work. For two months past County Clerk Howe has had from two to three persons constantly at work on the tax list. He did not expect any fee for his supervision, but he did expect that the county would pay for the extra labor. The county commissioners refused to make an allowance to pay therefor.

The commissioners refused to do this, as the duties of the clerk. Mr. Howe then declared that the commissioners could go to a land warmer than this and locked the tax list in his safe.

He says that the county will not get them until the money they cost him is refunded. The commissioners refuse that if Mr. Howe had devoted more time to the duties of his office that he would have had plenty of time to have prepared the list himself.

Mr. Howe's friends declare that this is a contemptible thing. The commissioners today asked County Attorney Smith's opinion on the matter of making the tax list and that official thought that Mr. Howe was entitled to extra help if he actually needed it and that the county would pay for it. He held, however, that the county clerk should have made an application to the commissioners for such help that might be needed, the amount needed and the compensation.

Mr. Howe claims that the fight is led by Commissioner Shaboy for personal reasons.

KLONAN AND ARNOLD ALL MARRIED.

The banking world made a bad banker when it gave out an item the other day that Klonan & Arnold, the Broken Bow bankers, had been closed up. There was no ground for the report. Today word was received from the bank examiner that the affairs of the institution were all right, that there had been no run and that confidence in the bank was firm.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS PLAY HORSE. The county commissioners have had a personal squabble. Under the new law the commissioners are to receive a salary of \$1,800 per annum and nothing for expenses. Messrs. Shaboy, Dixon and McGraw constitute a bridge committee. Their duties require considerable traveling and they have to hire teams. The three thought that these lively bills should be divided among the five, but the other two did not think so. Mr. Shaboy refused to pay one-fifth of a bill for salary \$150, and when his claim for \$150 for salary came up, the other three got even by refusing to grant it.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Lincoln Dime Museum will open again on Monday, under the management of Mr. William Duncan.

At the meeting of the Young Men's Christian association last evening Mr. M. D. Welch was elected president for the ensuing year. It was decided to formally dedicate the new building January 1.

The Young Men's Republican club will hold a public meeting at the council chamber tomorrow evening.

There will be plenty of music at the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Grand Island. Today Assistant Adjutant General Bowen sent reduced rate tickets to twenty-seven brass bands who will be present at the encampment. The Alliance band bands in the state.

Proof of Blaine's Good Health.

Mr. Blaine has demonstrated that he has the nerve to sit out a whole programme of Adamowski and Damrosch classics at Bar Harbor. Who will now have the hardihood to say that he is a sick man?

Why Chief Justice Fuller Should Be President.

America: Chief Justice Fuller having missed the opportunity of being the father of his country may yet hope to claim the distinction of being its father-in-law. Under these delightful circumstances what can a grateful and expectant country do save to bestow on him the office of chief magistrate, which is the only office higher than that now possessed by him? It is easy for a great and poetic people to see all the transcendent qualities of this worthy successor of John Jay and John Marshall by the light of the halo of beauty that surrounds him. There can be no doubt of his unrivaled fitness for the office of president of the United States. Neither Washington nor Lincoln had eight daughters. How insignificant appears Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson when subjected to this supreme test! Therefore America proudly presents the name of Melville Weston Fuller, chief justice of the United States, and triumphant parent, for the consideration of the people of this republic, having no shadow of doubt that they will joyously choose him for their next president. The consideration of the paradoxical conditions under which the administration would be carried on with all the girls pervading it with grace and new millinery should be sufficient to rally the most perverse voters to the standard of this strongest of candidates. Throughout his four years of office a white house wedding might be arranged to occur by him. It is easy for the bovine herd of office-seekers would be supplanted by the romantic throng of eligible catches. Social obligations for presidential postoffice would go for nothing. The tests for the fair hands of presidential daughters. For these best of all possible reasons the lawyer, collector of taxes and president in 1892 is Melville Weston Fuller.

END OF A TWENTY YEAR SEARCH.

Brothers Find Their Lost Sister Living. New York, Aug. 27.—In 1866 William H. George W., Emily and Isabella Knight lost their parents by death in this city, and when the orphans were taken by relatives they became separated. William went to Michigan with an uncle, George went to Livingston, N. J., and the girls went into different families of relatives in this city. The children grew up without hearing from each other except that William, who had a desire to reunite the family, learned that his brother was in Newark, N. J., and that he had a sister. After the war William went through the south and a portion of the north, but his sisters, but found no trace of them. Finally he settled in Newark with his brother George and learned the carpenter trade. Together they continued their search for the girls. They made trips to this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places. Nearly twenty years ago they stopped their fruit hunting but kept on a quiet inquiry in many ways. They finally gave up all hope of ever meeting their sisters.

Summary Treatment of a Member by the Mississippi Organization.

STARKVILLE, Miss., Aug. 27.—The state alliance has unanimously adopted articles of impeachment against Assistant State Lecturer Dr. McAllister. He was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer of the alliance; also adopted a resolution condemning U. S. Hall; also a resolution endorsing the Ocala platform.

McAllister was expelled by the alliance because of his opposition to the sub-treasury scheme and exposure of the official corruption of C. W. McCune. Dr. McCune delivered a lecture today and his reception was very enthusiastic.

A dispatch from Durant, Miss., says W. S. McAllister, ex-alliance lecturer, and Dr. C. W. McCune, editor of the National alliance organ, Washington, arrived there this evening from Starkville in the hotel corridor. McAllister, after considerable worry in trying to provoke a quarrel with McCune, finally struck him, and the county boys about the face, fazing the doctor so badly that he scarcely made any defense before they were separated.

McAllister claims that McCune had a great deal to do with the summary treatment meted out to him by the alliance today by whispering it around in secret caucus of alliance members. Dr. McAllister bought up by Wall street and was exerting his influence to destroy the alliance. McAllister stated that he had been offered \$2,000 by Wall street and that McCune had robbed the Texas alliance of \$30,000, or more while managing the Texas alliance exchange.

GEORGIA EX-CONFEDERATES MAD.

The State Legislature Refuses to Accept the Veterans' Home. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 27.—The Georgia house of representatives is being broadly and soundly censured for a piece of Georgia today. That body, by a vote of 94 to 62, has refused to accept for the state the confederate veterans' home. That home was built by contributions from the people of the state, the movement being started by the late Henry W. Grady. It was started at the time when Major Joe Stuart was in New York endeavoring to raise money for such a home for Texas. The newspapers had been full of his failure to raise the money. It was then that Mr. Grady wrote his famous editorial, entitled "Come Home, Major Stuart," in which he unfolded plans under which this home was afterward built. It is a handsome structure, with large grounds worth about \$